



County Borough of Bournemouth.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the Year 1931.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL.

May, 1932.

BOURNEMOUTH.

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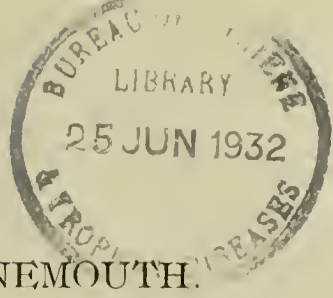
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT
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FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bournemouth.
May, 1932.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF
BOURNEMOUTH.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, and the vital statistics of the County Borough for the year 1931.

The outstanding event of the period under consideration has been the extension of the County Borough, as from April 1st, by the inclusion of the parishes of Kinson and Holdenhurst, an additional 4,627 acres. The former, though hitherto described as a rural district, is a rapidly developing area with urban characteristics, the houses being chiefly of the small villa or bungalow type. Living in these are many who on account of large families and limited means have been unable to find suitable accommodation in Bournemouth. The district has various needs. Some of these have already been satisfied by the Health Services; others are receiving sympathetic and prac-

tical attention. In the meantime careful supervision is needed. Holdenhurst is still rural in character, and developing much less rapidly than Kinson.

The Health Services in general have consistently increased their activities, although no untoward expenditure has been incurred. On the contrary, strict economy has been observed throughout the year.

The results of the year's work can be described as eminently satisfactory, a statement justified by statistics. Indeed, based on this evidence alone Bournemouth can rightly claim to be a premier Health Resort.

It should not be assumed, however, that improvements cannot be effected in the Health organisation of the town. There is scope in several directions for an increase of co-ordination and still greater efforts.

I trust that when these developments are being considered, the Council will continue to give critical and considerate hearing, so that Bournemouth may have reason to be proud of an up-to-date Health Organisation, which should be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, asset of the town.

In conclusion, I wish to thank briefly all members of the Health Department, as well as voluntary helpers, who have co-operated in many ways to produce an efficient service.

Included in these remarks are the members of the staff at the Municipal Fever Hospital who, under the tactful supervision of the Matron, Miss Lane, have done their best to restore the patients to health, and to keep them happy during their period of isolation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. GORDON SMITH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Alderman P. M. Bright, J.P.)

Councillor W. Asten, M.D. (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. F. E. Lancy, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman	J. J. Empson, J.P.	Councillor	A. Lee, L.R.C.P.I.,
„	F. B. Summerbee.		L.R.C.S.I.
Councillor	I. W. Dickinson.	„	R. A. Lyster, M.D.,
„	J. Fox.		D.P.H.
„	W. Jones.	„	C. D. Newton.
„	L. F. King.	„	A. J. Playdon.
		„	J. Richards.
		„	W. Wilkinson.

GENERAL SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Chairman.

The Vice-Chairman.

Aldermen Empson and Summerbee, Councillors Lee, Playdon and Wilkinson.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918, COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Councillor Mrs. F. E. Lancy, J.P.

Aldermen Empson and Summerbee; Councillors W. Asten, Lee, Lyster, Playdon and Wilkinson, Mrs. A. Tiller and Mrs. E. Wilkinson.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (on 31st December, 1931).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	...	H. Gordon Smith, M.D. (State Medicine), B.S. (London), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health Assistant School Medical Officer & Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.		C. F. Pedley, B.A., (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare)		Grace H. Wood, M.B., Ch.B. B.Sc., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	...	A. J. Phillips, M.S.I.A.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	D. J. Mortimore, C. T. Newlyn, S. Powell, E. Smith, W. Vincent Morris (all certified Royal Sanitary Institute).
Food Inspectors and Certified Meat Inspectors	... ..	W. D. Carter. O. Stewart.
Shops Inspector	... ..	H. Goldsworthy.
Cleansing Inspector	... ..	G. H. Woodlands.

Matron, Municipal Hospital	...	L. H. Lane
Clerk, Municipal Hospital	...	D. L. Young.
Health Visitors	...	A. Beech*, M. E. Bird*, C. Brock, A. M. Crisp*, S. Dakin*, M. Harwin*, F. E. A. Richardson*. All certified Midwives. *Also School Nurses.
School Nurses	...	A. M. Blakemore. C. Webster.
Chief Clerk	...	A. W. Hurley.
Clerks	...	S. L. Burgess, K. Clarke, J. W. Dean, R. S. Jerrett, M. W. Langford, J. W. Roberts, R. A. Williams, G. O. Willis.
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary	...	T. H. Bailey
Disinfectors and Drain Testers	...	F. J. Baker, F. Chick, A. Grose, A. Lockyer, M. Mervish, W. J. Roe, F. J. Smith.
Corporation Rat Catchers	...	F. J. Smith, J. Burrridge.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Public Analyst	...	R. A. Cripps, F.I.C.
Public Vaccinator	...	A. G. S. Mahomed, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A.
Vaccination Officer	...	T. B. Barrow.
Bacteriologist	...	A. C. Ingram, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Veterinary Surgeon	...	J. Stewart Wood, M.R.C.V.S.
Meteorologist	...	C. Dales, F.R. Met. Soc.
Clinical Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare)		L. Katharine Maule Horne, M.B.
Borough Dentist	...	E. Samson, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.
Consultant Obstetrician	...	W. S. Richardson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Medical Officer of V.D. Treatment Centre	...	R. V. Facey, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer of V.D. Treatment Centre	...	J. L. Reeve, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the County Borough	...	11,270 acres.
Population : Census 1931	...	116,780.
Estimated at end of 1931 by Registrar-General	...	109,100.
Number of inhabited houses	...	27,050.
Rateable Value, 1931	...	£1,538,887.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£6,220

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births {	Legitimate 1083	535	548	Birth-rate 11.11
	Illegitimate 99	57	42	

Still Births 46. Rate per 1,000 total births 37.45

Deaths, 1,492. Death-rate, 14.02

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions, 32.55

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Bournemouth, 62.6 (Legitimate, 60.01. Illegitimate, 90.90).

England and Wales, 66. County Boroughs and Great Towns, 71.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis, 0. Other causes, 2.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0 ; **Whooping Cough** 5 ; **Diarrhoea** (under 2 years of age) 4.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The extension of the County Borough has influenced the occupations of the inhabitants. Kinson and Holdenhurst, being rural districts, have increased the number—hitherto a very small one—of farmers and agricultural labourers.

In Kinson there are gipsy encampments which have tended to become permanent, although their dwellings are far from being substantial. The occupants, who earn their living by selling flowers, firewood and other articles favoured by hawkers, have added a new element to the population.

[illegible]

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1931 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births			Total deaths registered in the District		Transfer- able Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net						Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No	Rate per 1000 Net Births	No.	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	†76939											
	†70715	1194	1235	†16.05	1181	†16.70	189	109	86	69.63	1101	†15.56
1917	†78395											
	†70327	967	979	†12.49	1175	†16.70	251	132	82	83.72	1056	†15.01
1918	†83227											
	†74279	1093	1031	†12.38	1140	†15.34	219	144	59	57.2	1065	†14.33
1919	†86073											
	†82627	1040	1022	†11.87	1209	†14.63	207	127	89	87.08	1129	†13.66
1920	†86288	1449	1410	†16.34	1022	†11.89	177	109	64	45.39	954	†11.10
	†85919											
1921	91770	1280	1251	{ 13.95	1133	{ 12.34	179	130	94	75.13	1084	{ 11.81
	81200			{ 15.40		{ 13.95						{ 13.34
1922	93770			{ 12.04		{ 12.59						{ 12.17
	81500	1168	1129	{ 13.85	1181	{ 14.49	174	135	64	56.68	1142	{ 14.01
1923	95600			{ 11.19		{ 12.46						{ 11.71
	82200	1135	1070	{ 13.01	1192	{ 14.50	207	135	64	59.81	1120	{ 13.62
1924	97000			{ 11.46		{ 12.62						{ 12.06
	84450	1162	1112	{ 13.16	1225	{ 14.50	187	132	50	44.96	1170	{ 13.85
1925	98000			{ 11.79		{ 12.46						{ 12.07
	85840	1189	1156	{ 13.46	1222	{ 11.23	173	128	61	52.76	1183	{ 13.78
1926	100000			{ 11.10		{ 12.91						{ 12.20
	90100	1163	1110	{ 12.31	1291	{ 14.32	206	135	64	57.65	1220	{ 13.54
1927	102500			{ 10.49		{ 13.05						{ 12.15
	92650	1164	1076	{ 11.61	1338	{ 14.44	231	129	56	52.04	1246	{ 13.44
1928	105000			{ 10.55		{ 13.30						{ 12.49
	96580	1222	1108	{ 11.47	1397	{ 14.46	258	163	61	55.05	1312	{ 13.58
1929	108000			{ 9.54		{ 14.28						{ 13.63
	97360	1147	1031	{ 10.58	1543	{ 15.84	261	192	48	46.55	1473	{ 15.12
1930	111000			{ 9.74		{ 12.12						{ 11.26
	—	1231	1082	{ —	1346	{ —	240	149	50	46.21	1257	{ —
*1931	114060			{ 10.36		{ 13.60						{ 13.08
	106380	1324	1182	{ 11.11	1552	{ 14.58	261	201	74	62.60	1492	{ 14.02

† Estimated on new civil population figures supplied by Registrar-General.

* Special estimates by reason of extension of the Borough.

Local Government Act, 1929.

With the exception of Public Vaccination and the administration of the Children Act, the Medical Services transferred to the Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act are still discharged by the Public Assistance Committee, as described in the Annual Report for 1930. Attempts have been made to comply with Section 5 (1), which requires that "as soon as circumstances permit, all assistance which can lawfully be provided otherwise than by way of poor relief shall be so provided." Thus the Health Committee deputed a sub-committee to visit Fairmile House to view the accommodation provided for patients suffering from Tuberculosis. On receipt of a report, this Committee recommended "That the institutional treatment of Tuberculosis in the County Borough should as early as practicable be taken over by the Health Committee under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health." It does not seem likely that this recommendation will be effective in the near future as Fairmile House is the only institution provided by the Council with accommodation for patients suffering from Tuberculosis, and this accommodation is needed for other purposes.

Later, the Public Assistance Committee was asked to give permission for the temporary use of beds available at Fairmile House as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

This request was acceded to, and application was therefore made to the Ministry of Health for recognition of Fairmile House as an approved institution for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Before this sanction was obtained the Public Assistance Committee, acting on a report submitted by the Medical Officer of Fairmile House with respect to accommodation, suggested

to the Health Committee that Tuberculosis patients and Maternity cases should be provided with accommodation elsewhere than at Fairmile House under the powers possessed by the Council under the Tuberculosis Acts and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts. As an *impasse* had developed, a further communication was addressed to the Ministry which decided to arrange for an early survey of the Health Services of the County Borough. (This survey was completed in February of this year).

There has been no consultation with representatives of Voluntary Hospitals in accordance with Section 13 of the Local Government Act, as the Council had not contemplated changes in the provision for hospital accommodation in discharge of the functions transferred to them under the Act of 1929. Consultations have taken place, however, to consider other matters of Public Health importance. These included the maintenance of a clinic at the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital for patients coming within the scope of the Mental Treatment Act, and the admission of patients in the same institution found to be suffering from infectious disease to the Municipal Fever Hospital.

Poor Law Medical Out-relief.

The administration of this service was described in the Annual Report for 1930.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

The institutions available at Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount are now proving useful. The former provides accommodation for females and low grade males under 14. The latter takes in males over 16. A number of Bournemouth patients are now resident in these institutions.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements. The work of the Borough Bacteriologist is appended :—

The following examinations were made :—

In connection with the Municipal Hospital

Swabs for Diphtheria	1033
Widal examination for Enteric	1

In connection with the Health Department.

Swabs for Diphtheria		
for Medical Officer of Health	99	
for Private Practitioners*	286	
Sputum for Tuberculosis		
from Municipal Dispensary	77	
for Private Practitioners	126	
Various examinations—		
Faeces—Bacteriological Examination re		
Typhoid or Dysentery	8	
Swabs—re Haemolytic Streptococci	3	
,, re Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	
,, re Gonococci	2	
Blood—re Food Poisoning	2	
Urine re T.B.	1	
Sea water samples—Bacteriological Examination	16	
Water from Public Baths	2	
Milk samples for Tuberculosis	52	
Milk samples for general examination	52	
Ice Cream Samples	14	

In connection with the diphtheria swabs. All swabs from the Hospital contacts and convalescents are examined twice—after 24 hours, and again after 48 hours incubation. This procedure has been extended wherever necessary information is procurable to swabs from external sources.

The sea-water examinations were preliminary investigations carried out in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health of Poole.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health samples are to be taken in the bay, due consideration being given to the varying conditions in order that a comprehensive report may be presented.

This will indicate the value of the measures adopted respectively by the Bournemouth and Poole Local Authorities to produce an up-to-date sewerage scheme.

In preparing his scheme, Dr. Ingram had personal consultations with Sir Alexander Houston who very kindly gave most valuable advice and assistance in the difficult matter of taking samples, and the technique of examination.

HOSPITALS.

There have been no marked changes in the Hospital Services. The Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital continues to provide through its two branches considerable facilities to the inhabitants of the County Borough and neighbouring districts. The extension of the Ashley Road branch will be opened in the course of a few months, and the services thereby augmented. Co-operation is maintained with the Local Authority, which has continued the arrangements made for the treatment in the institution of :

Tonsils and Adenoids, in respect of Elementary School children ;

Ailing infants, and those suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum ;

Venereal Diseases—in-patients and out-patients
Surgical Tuberculosis, and for

Maternity cases, including those suffering from Puerperal Fever.

The Medical Officer of Health is, in respect of infectious diseases, an honorary member of the staff of this Hospital, from which patients found to be suffering from infectious conditions are readily admitted to the Municipal Fever Hospital.

The institutions provided by the Local Authority have not had similar experience.

The Small-pox Hospital has been empty, and the Fever Hospital moderately busy. On the other hand, Fairmile House, under the control of the Public Assistance Committee, has had to give serious consideration to the matter of accommodation.

In general, the hospital provision for the area appears to be adequate for a normal year, but on occasions may prove to be inadequate. It would be wise to bear in mind that a Fever Hospital with approximately 70 beds and serving a health resort with nearly 120,000 inhabitants may have its accommodation severely taxed during an epidemic.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

These have all been visited by one of the Medical Staff—usually Dr. Grace Wood, and kept under observation as far as practicable.

The following figures relate to 1931 :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	6
(2)	Number of Homes registered	...	6
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	... ..	nil
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	nil
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been		
	(a) confirmed on appeal	... ..	nil
and (b)	disallowed	... ..	nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	... ..	5
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been		
	(a) granted	... ..	5
	(b) withdrawn	... ..	nil
	(c) refused	... ..	nil
	Total number of Homes registered	...	56

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The Free Church Council Maternity and Training Home for Girls and the Bournemouth Refuge continue to supply a much needed service for unmarried mothers. The latter institution has had structural additions recently so that better accommodation is available.

The Free Church Council Babies' Home is closely associated with the Maternity and Training Home.

The Waifs' and Strays' Society have two homes for boys and girls respectively in Talbot Woods and Southbourne.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

From April 1st, 1931, the Bournemouth Corporation Act, 1930, became operative. Besides extending the Borough, it provides additional powers for dealing with many Public Health matters. These include *inter alia*—

- (1) The provision of regulation dustbins,
- (2) The registration of ice cream and potted meat premises, and
- (3) Prohibition of tents, vans, etc.

All these requirements have been enforced.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases.

Two ambulances are maintained at the Municipal Fever Hospital.

(b) Non-infectious and accident cases—other than street accidents—are usually dealt with adequately by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

For street accidents two ambulances are provided by the Corporation and kept at the Central Fire Station.

(c) Maternity patients needing an ambulance would in most cases be conveyed by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following are provided by the Local Authority:

(1) *Infant Consultations*—

Charminster District.	Congregational Schoolroom Charminster Road. Tuesday afternoon.
Kinson District.	Municipal Clinic, Caroline Road. Tuesday afternoon. (A new centre opened when the County Borough was extended, replac- ing one provided by the Dorset County Council).
Pokesdown District.	St. James' Institute, Stourfield Road. Tuesday afternoon.
Boscombe District.	St. John's Mission Hall, Shelley Road. Wednesday afternoon.
Stourfield District.	Fellowship Hall, Kimberley Rd. Thursday afternoon.
Winton District.	Congregational Schoolroom. Peter's Hill, Wimborne Road. Thursday afternoon.

Castle Lane District.	Gospel Hall, Lower Charminster Road. Friday afternoon.
Malmesbury Park District.	St. Andrew's Institute, Malmesbury Park Road. Friday afternoon.
Moordown District.	Congregational Church, Malvern Road. Friday afternoon.

(2) *Ante-Natal Clinic*—

Avebury, Madeira Road. Tuesday morning.

(3) *Post-Natal Clinic*—

Avebury, Madeira Road. Friday morning.

(4) *School Clinics.*

MINOR AILMENTS—

Shelbourne Road, Malmesbury Park.	Monday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning.
Somerley Road, Winton.	Monday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Friday afternoon.
Hannington Road, Pokesdown.	Monday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Friday afternoon.
Municipal Clinic, Caroline Road, Kinson.	Monday morning, Wednesday afternoon, Friday afternoon. (The same building is used for an Infant Welfare Centre).

Dental—

Avebury, 10, Madeira Road.	Tuesday morning (Gas). Tuesday afternoon (Filling). Wednesday morning (Filling). Thursday morning (Filling). Friday morning (Filling).
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Ophthalmic—

Avebury, 10, Madeira Road. Monday afternoon.

Tonsils and Adenoids—

Boscombe Hospital, Friday afternoon.
Ashley Road,
Boscombe.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—

The Dispensary, St. Stephen's Road, Women and Children. Monday 1.45 p.m.; Men, Wednesday, 1.45 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

Until the extension of the County Borough, the inhabitants derived their water almost entirely from a piped supply, for which two companies were responsible, the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company and the West Hampshire Water Company.

Monthly samples are taken from both these sources, and are submitted to chemical and bacteriological analysis. The results have been considered satisfactory. A typical analysis from each supply is appended.

The quantity of water distributed by both Companies is liberal, and has never given rise to anxiety. The parish of Kinson is supplied mainly by the Bournemouth Gas & Water Co., but there are also wells. Some houses erected under the supervision of the Rural District Council, and a gipsy encampment, obtained water from a stream. This supply has been analysed, and consideration given, after local investigations, to the possibility of contamination, which is not remote. Steps are being taken to provide, if

possible, water provided by the Water Company, or to improve the quality and methods of distribution of the existing supply. The parish of Holdenhurst contains a considerable number of wells. These will continue to be kept under supervision as there appears to be little prospect of replacing these in the near future by a piped supply.

Rivers and Streams.

There is no serious pollution known of any river or stream, and no special action has been taken.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ During the last financial year the Sewer Disintegrator at Southbourne has been completed.

Thus Disintegrators are now working at the principal Outfalls, viz :—

Alum Chine,
Bournemouth Pier,
Boscombe Pier,
Southbourne.

Kinson Area.

The Drainage and Sewage Disposal Works in this area have made great progress.

A scheme of Surface Water Drains in the Ensbury Park District is now nearly completed. This scheme consists of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipes and costing approximately £9,000.”

Reports are given in respect of the water supplied by the two companies. In each case the analytical results approximate to the average.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,

December 18th, 1931.

Report on Examination of a Sample of Water.

Received from M.O.H., Bournemouth, on December 10th, 1931.

Description of Sample. The sample was marked :—

“ Standpipe, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth Gas & Water Co., December 10th, 1931, 9.30 a.m.”

General Characteristics. Clear and free from smell.

<i>Analytical Data.</i>				
		Parts per 100,000		Parts per 100,000
Chemical.				
Suspended Matter	...	—	Nitrogen as Nitrites	None
Dissolved Solids	...	26.5	Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.071
Chlorine	...	2.1	Oxygen absorbed	
Alkalinity	...	15.0	from Permanganate	
Total Hardness	...	19	at 37°C, in 3 hours	0.042
Permanent Hardness	...	9	Metals, lead, copper,	
Free and Saline Ammonia		0.0005	zinc, iron...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.008	Available Chlorine	None

Bacteriological.

No. of colonies per c.c. growing on agar
at 37°C in 24 hours ... 23

No. of colonies per c.c. growing on
gelatin at 22°C in 3 days ... 6

Organisms of the coliform group were not found
in 100ccs or less.

The sample is bacteriologically satisfactory.

(Signed) J. MASSON GULLAND,

D. B. STEABBEN.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,

December 18th, 1931.

Report on Examination of a Sample of Water.

Received from M.O.H., Bournemouth, on December 10th, 1931.

Description of Sample. The Sample was marked :—

“ Final Water Chamber, West Hants Water Co., Christchurch, December 10th, 1931, 10.30 a.m.”

General Characteristics. Clear and free from smell.

<i>Analytical Data.</i>				
Chemical.	Parts per 100,000			Parts per 100,000
Suspended Matter ...	—	Nitrogen as Nitrites ...		None
Dissolved Solids ...	29.4	Nitrogen as Nitrates ...		0.154
Chlorine ...	1.7	Oxygen absorbed ...		
Alkalinity ...	15.0	from Permanganate		
Total Hardness ...	19.5	at 37°C, in 3 hours		0.083
Permanent Hardness ...	7.5	Metals, Lead, Copper,		
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	.0025	Zinc, Iron ...		None
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.010	Available Chlorine ...		None

Bacteriological.

No. of colonies per c.c. growing on agar at
37°C in 24 hours ... 9

No. of colonies per c.c. growing on gelatin
at 22°C in 3 days ... 16

Organisms of the coliform group were not found
in 100 ccs or less.

The sample is bacteriologically satisfactory.

(Signed) J. MASSON GULLAND,
D. B. STEABDEN.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of cesspools in the County Borough has been greatly increased by the inclusion of Kinson and Holdenhurst. Under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Cleansing Inspector improved arrangements have been made to deal with the emptying of these cesspools, which are approximately 1,500 in number. Two "Dennis" motor exhaust pump vehicles have been used for the purpose, and there has been little delay in responding to the applications of householders.

The following figures indicate the magnitude of the year's work, which is carried out without charge, at a cost of approximately £20 per week to the Corporation :—

Number of requests received and attended to	1976
Number of cesspools emptied	2073
Number of loads of sewage removed	2591

This service has not been easily given as the vehicles have been hindered by the state of the roads and the lack of access to some of the houses.

Already over 200 connections have been made to the new sewers by property owners, and it is hoped to dispense before long with one of the cesspool emptiers.

SCAVENGING.

Sections 200 and 201 of the Bournemouth Corporation Act, 1930, require that houses shall be provided with galvanised iron dustbins of approved type. 3,500 notices have been served in this connection and 3,000 approximately have been complied with.

The improved methods of refuse collection in the added areas have been a great boon to the inhabitants.

The tradesmen have also derived benefit from the system employed for the removal of fish offal. Special covered bins are supplied which are replaced when full by clean bins, a vehicle being used which is designed for the purpose. In consequence there is no fouling of premises or streets, and the work is performed expeditiously.

The number of shops and premises from which fish offal has been removed is	...	56
---	-----	----

The amount of refuse removed	...604 tons 13 cwts.
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I am indebted to Mr. A. J. Phillips, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his report in the following tabular form. From this statement it may not be apparent what important works have been carried out during the year. The added areas have increased considerably the duties of the Inspectors who have ably assisted Mr. Phillips to negotiate many difficult problems.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS' SUMMARY OF WORKS.

1.—NUISANCES.

	District					
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Ttl.
Complaints received and attended to ...	220	134	154	173	96	777
Number of nuisances detected...	157	95	135	88	82	557
Number of nuisances abated ...	158	105	146	82	75	566
Visits <i>re</i> abatement of nuisances ...	591	345	725	566	241	2468
General Inspections of Districts ...	8	31	42	56	29	166
Number of nuisances detected ...	3	22	25	10	9	69
Number of nuisances abated ...	3	20	31	5	8	67
Nuisances outstanding Dec., 1930 ...	9	14	16	5	—	44
Ditto 1931 ...	8	4	5	11	7	35
Piggeries Visited ...	17	77	—	—	80	174

2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enquiries made for Reports to M.O.H.	107	70	37	65	23	302
Nuisances detected and abated ...	4	1	6	5	2	18
Nuisances outstanding ...	5	—	—	5	—	10
Total No. of Visits ...	152	74	55	103	34	418

3.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Water tests ...	539	386	157	155	237	1474
Number of re-tests ...	48	38	21	12	35	154
Smoke tests ...	397	225	74	135	179	1010
Number of re-tests ...	34	37	7	3	37	118
Total visits ...	1075	798	253	377	488	2991
Number of reports made to B. I. <i>re</i> details of defects ascertained	81	38	23	58	86	286

4.—PRIVATE INSPECTIONS.

Premises Inspected and Tested ...	27	7	42	37	2	115
Subsequent Water Tests ...	1	1	18	21	—	41
„ Smoke „ ...	3	6	28	13	9	59
Visits <i>re</i> Supervision of Works ...	101	36	297	142	31	607
Total Visits ...	116	43	364	173	43	739

5.—DISINFECTIONS.

No. of rooms after notifiable disease	127	83	37	67	21	335
Total No. of books disinfected ...	82	67	—	40	12	201
No. of rooms after Phthisis ...	20	19	14	18	15	86
No. of articles after Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1567
No. of rooms after non-notifiable disease ...	78	31	79	87	4	279
No. of verminous rooms disinfected	—	18	—	32	28	78
Places of entertainment disinfected	26	—	—	17	—	43
Number of articles removed from dwellings ...	—	—	—	—	—	1201
umber of articles disinfected ...	—	—	—	—	—	4566

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

The following offensive trades are under supervision, and have given little cause for complaint :—

	No. of Premises	Visits
Gut Scraper ...	1	146
Rag & Bone Dealers 4	4	66
Fish Friers ...	34	745

When the Borough was extended there existed in the Kinson area a large gipsy encampment. The inhabitants lived in caravans or huts which were in many cases thrown together, being constructed of various types of material. The site was untidy and insanitary.

In consequence of persevering methods many of these people have moved into other districts. Those remaining have rendered their abodes more permanent and more sanitary, but the site is still receiving considerable attention.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

From January 1st, 1931, to December 31st, 1931, there were 159 admissions to the Public Mortuary, and from this number 81 inquests and 140 post mortems were held. (Of the 140 post mortems 34 were held at the hospitals).

In 78 instances no cause of death was certified to this department.

Certified causes of death are stated below :—

Asphyxia (due to overlying)	1
Asphyxia (due to enlarged Thymus Gland) ...	1
Concussion and Cerebral Thrombosis ...	1
Crushed Skull and Laceration of the Brain ...	1
Uraemia following Nephritis	1
Fractured Femur	1
Fractured Pelvis	1
Fractured Pelvis and Cystitis	1
Fractured Pelvis and Perforation of the Bladder	1
Fractured Pelvis and Clavicle	1
Fractured Pelvis and Legs	1
Fractured Pelvis, Ribs and Laceration of Kidneys	1
Fractured Skull	12
Fractured Spine	2
Fatty Degeneration of the Pancreas	1
Heart Failure—inattention at birth	1
Heart Failure—Valvular Disease	1
Heart Failure—following an operation ...	3
Heart Disease, accelerated by sea-bathing ...	2
Haemorrhage of Brain and Concussion ...	1
Haemorrhage and Laceration of Lungs ...	1
Haemorrhage and Laceration of Liver ...	1
Haemorrhage, Cerebral	2
Abdominal Haemorrhage and Shock ...	1
Meningitis, Basal	1
Poisoning, Coal Gas	2
Poisoning, Septic	1
Peritonitis and Laceration of the Intestines ...	1
Pyæmia and Abscess of the Spleen	1
Septicaemia	1
Septic Bronchial Pneumonia	1
Shock	2
Shock, Fractured Breast-bone, Ribs and Chest	1
Shock and Haemorrhage of Lung and Liver ...	1
Shock and Haemorrhage, Fractured Skull and Ribs	1
Total of recorded accidental deaths ...	53

Suicides.

Asphyxia—Drowning	...	...	...	3
Collapse—after taking poison		...	...	1
Haemorrhage of Brain and Fractured Skull			...	1
Poisoning—Coal Gas	...	...	...	16
Laceration of Brain following Revolver Shot			...	2
Haemorrhage and Laceration of the Throat			...	1
				<hr/>
Total recorded	...	...	...	77
				<hr/>

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Two rat-catchers are employed regularly. They work with dogs and ferrets when possible, and also use poison baits.

The following table gives information for the year 1931 :—

Number of applications received for rat-catchers' services and attended to ...	...	428
Number of occasions in which dogs and ferrets were used ...	...	296
Number of occasions on which poison baits were used ...	...	132
Number of visits for laying poison baits ...	...	407

The total number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets during the year was 2,714.

An organised campaign was arranged during the National Rat Week with the following results :—

Number of applications from householders ...	...	33
Number of visits by rat-catcher ...	...	40
Number of baits applied ...	...	520
Number of rats caught ...	...	134

No black rats were caught during the year.

MOSQUITOES.

Ponds and pools in the parks and other open spaces have been treated frequently with Mosquito Oil so that the nuisance due to these insects has been reduced to a minimum.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1205
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2568
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	314
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	381
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	228

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		729
--	--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	66
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	49
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	162
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	127
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. *Proceedings under Sections 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

E. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 ...*

F. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	Nil
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk sold in the County Borough is in the main very satisfactory. Much of it is retailed by large organisations which submit the milk to pasteurisation, although it is not sold as pasteurised. Some of the milk is distributed in cans, but bottles are in common use. The cleansing and filling of these is carried out more satisfactorily than formerly, several firms having installed expensive plant for the purpose. A special sealed container, consisting of waxed cardboard has also become popular and possesses several advantages.

All the premises where milk is produced or sold have been systematically visited by the Food Inspectors.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1926.

Number of producers (residing outside the Borough) registered to sell by wholesale and retail in the Borough	...	...	10
Number of producers (residing in the Borough) registered also as retailers		...	20
Number of producers (residing in the Borough) registered to sell by wholesale		...	12
Number of shop proprietors registered as retail purveyors	...	...	151

Inspections.

Visits to Dairies	...	427
Visits to Milkshops	...	434
Visits to Cowsheds	...	186

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Licenses for the sale of graded milk in the Borough were granted as follows :—

Certified ...	...	...	10
Grade A ...	...	...	5

All the graded milk is produced and bottled outside the Borough.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Health, 12 samples of Certified Milk were sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, for bacteriological examination. These samples are obtained as soon as possible after production, packed in ice and forwarded by passenger train to the laboratory at Shinfield, where the examination is commenced the same day. Of the 12 samples submitted for examination, nine were found to be above the standard for Certified Milk; in three instances *b. coli* was present in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre, although the total bacteriological count was satisfactory.

Fifty-two samples of ordinary milk were obtained for examination by the Borough Bacteriologist for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for general cleanliness. In no case was the milk found to be infected with tuberculosis, and 44 of the samples were reported as satisfactory. The remaining eight samples were reported unsatisfactory as regards general cleanliness, and in each case the producer was written to, calling his attention to the unsatisfactory state of his milk and enclosing a leaflet of the Ministry of Agriculture on the production of clean milk.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

With the extension of the County Borough the number has been appreciably increased. There are now 11 slaughter houses which are consistently supervised.

One registered slaughter house has been closed.

668 inspections have been made during the year, and 1,133 visits to examine carcasses during the slaughtering process.

The number of animals slaughtered was :—

Beasts	...	...	...	519
Sheep	...	...	...	9247
Calves	...	...	...	1789
Pigs	...	...	...	4659

There are also seven wholesale meat stores which are visited regularly.

The regulations as to storage and cartage of carcasses are reasonably observed.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

Many other premises are kept under observation, such as General Provision, Greengrocers and Fruiterers and Fish Shops. There are 70 of the last named, and 34 of them sell fried fish.

Appended are the visits paid by the Inspectors, and the quantities of food-stuffs dealt with as diseased or unsound :—

Butchers' Premises	...	...	4643	visits.
Fishmongers' & Poulterers'	...	...	1986	„
Greengrocers'	...	...	1642	„
Grocers'	...	...	1232	„
Ice Cream Vendors'	...	...	217	„
Hawkers' Carts	...	...	488	„
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	65	„
Licensed Premises	...	...	18	„
			<hr/> 10291 <hr/>	

FOOD DESTROYED.

Butchers' Meat (Diseased)	...	...	3138	lbs.
„ (Unsound)	...	...	8525	„
Fish	...	...	1920	„
Fruit	...	...	1727	„
Vegetables	...	...	1196	„
Liquid Eggs	...	...	89	„
Tinned Food	...	...	91	„
Poultry	...	...	474	„
Eggs	...	...	1200	

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 87 in the Borough, one being an underground bakehouse.

In 1931, six bakehouses have been added to the register. All of the premises have been cleaned and kept in satisfactory condition, 296 visits having been paid by the Inspectors.

ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOODS PREMISES.

Section 191 of the Bournemouth Corporation Act, 1930, requires

- (a) any person being a manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity within the borough ; and
 - (b) any premises within the borough used or proposed to be used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or other similar commodity ;
- shall be registered.

The number of such premises now registered is 113 retail and 6 wholesale and retail.

Section 194 of the same Act requires that

- (1) Any premises within the borough used or proposed to be used for the preparation or manufacture of potted pressed pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for the purposes of sale shall be registered.

The number of such premises now registered is 116.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under this Act Orders in Council have been made relating to the marking of imported food-stuffs as follows :—

- (1) Fresh Apples, (2) Currants, Sultanas and Raisins, (3) Eggs (Hen and Duck), in shell, (4) Dried Eggs, (5) Oats and Oat Products, (6) Honey, (7) Tomatoes, (8) Salmon (Frozen or Chilled), (9) Malt Products.

During the time these Orders have been in force special inspections have been made of the retailers' premises. It has been found that these Orders are being complied with by the numerous tradesmen in the town in a satisfactory manner, although occasional infringements have been detected.

THE FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

No applications for samples to be analysed have been received during the year, but 12 unofficial samples have been submitted for analysis to the Agricultural Analyst with the following results :—

	Samples Submitted.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Feeding Stuffs	... 6	6	—
Fertilisers	... 6	6	—

Adulteration.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

In only one case was a vendor prosecuted for adulteration of milk. The farmer admitted having watered the milk and was fined £1 in each of two charges, with £2 7s. costs.

THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

One application has been made for the registration of premises used for the manufacture of Artificial Cream. No contravention of the Act has been detected.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27, have all been observed and no action has been necessary.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

The total number of workplaces now registered in the Borough is 609.

The following is the list of workshops on the register at the end of the year, classified according to trade, and showing the number of rooms occupied :—

Trade.				Premises Registered.	Rooms Occupied.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	87	87
Kitchens of Hote's and Restaurants	...	...	...	140	143
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	71	198
Tailors	...	...	...	91	112
Bootmakers and Saddlers	...	...	...	104	109
Laundries...	...	...	...	52	104
Carpenters and Builders	...	...	...	71	76
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	46	59
Coachbuilders and Motor Works	...	...	...	29	36
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	...	...	26	26
Metal Workers	...	...	...	32	44
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	...	...	...	70	72
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	17	38
				<hr/> 836	<hr/> 1104

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	242	8	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	1387	16	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	23	—	—
Total ...	1652	24	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	24	24	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	9	9	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	4	4	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	42	42	—	—

*Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (S. 108) nil.

HOMEWORK.

During the year 53 lists containing the addresses of 116 "Outworkers" have been received.

Fourteen of these were residing outside the Borough, and the usual particulars were sent to the Authorities of the districts in which the work was done.

One address was received from an outside Authority.

One hundred and two visits were made to Outworkers' premises, and in no instance was it found necessary to serve a notice for the abatement of nuisance.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

The total number of shops on the register is 3,031, an increase of 145 on that of last year; 4,505 visits have been paid to these.

In 88 instances, the exempted trade notices under the record schedule, in 69 the assistants weekly half-holiday notice, under Section 1, and in 44 the young persons notice under Section 2 were not found to be affixed as required by the Act.

In all cases a verbal warning was sufficient, the requirements being subsequently complied with.

Sixty-nine warning notices re the sale of celluloid articles were delivered.

Fifty-five special inspections have been made with regard to the sale of non-exempted goods on the half-day closing.

Fourteen inspections under the Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930, have been made, and no contravention of the Act was found.

SUMMARY OF SHOPS ON REGISTER,
31st December, 1931.

BUSINESS.	No. of Shops on Register	EARLY CLOSING DAY.						No which do Not Close
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat	
Grocery & Provision Dealers...	342	14	8	294	12	—	14	—
Greengrocers, Fruiterers & Florists ...	260	6	—	226	6	—	2	20
Bootsellers and Repairers ...	183	3	5	163	2	—	10	—
Tailors and Outfitters...	117	—	—	95	—	—	22	—
Butchers ...	144	14	—	120	—	—	10	—
Drapers, Milliners & Dressmakers ...	178	3	2	147	—	2	24	—
Furniture Dealers ...	120	—	3	100	1	—	16	—
Toys, Newspapers, Tobacco & Sweet Dealers ...	235	4	7	115	4	—	—	105
Bakers ...	96	—	—	64	—	—	—	32
Dairies ...	51	—	—	36	—	—	—	15
Motor and Cycle Dealers ...	97	—	—	70	—	—	14	13
Fish and Poultry Dealers ...	75	3	—	54	—	—	—	18
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	83	—	—	67	—	—	16	—
Refreshment Dealers ...	75	—	—	4	—	—	—	71
Sweets and Confectionery ...	135	—	—	42	—	—	—	93
Photographers ...	43	3	—	34	—	—	6	—
Chemists ...	74	—	—	60	—	—	14	—
Hairdressers ...	104	—	—	84	—	—	20	—
Fancy Dealers ...	60	—	—	45	—	—	15	—
Saddlers and Trunkmakers ...	27	—	—	22	—	—	5	—
Booksellers and Stationers ...	71	—	4	58	—	—	9	—
Ironmongers ...	62	2	—	52	—	—	8	—
Coal and Corn Dealers ...	44	—	—	34	—	—	10	—
Wardrobe Dealers ...	31	—	3	23	2	—	3	—
Glass and China Dealers ...	30	—	—	26	—	—	4	—
Off License Houses ...	52	2	5	36	—	—	6	3
Miscellaneous ...	128	—	—	82	—	—	46	—
Number of Shops on Register ...	2917	54	37	2153	27	2	274	370
Empty Shops in Borough ...	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Shops in Borough ...	3031							

Seventy-two special inspections have been made with regard to the Order of Shops Early Closing Act, 1920, and the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

In 18 instances letters of warning were sent.

Three hundred and nineteen shops have been visited with respect to the employment of female assistants and no contravention as to the supply of seats was found.

REGISTRIES FOR FEMALE AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 30.

Sixty surprise visits have been made from time to time to the premises, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Bye-laws relating thereto.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

No infectious disease, notifiable or otherwise, has been unduly prevalent, and in this respect Bournemouth has been very fortunate.

There have been relatively few cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. The type of the former disease has tended to be of moderate severity, but several of the patients suffering from Diphtheria have been seriously ill at the time of admission to hospital and required prolonged treatment. Cases of Scarlet Fever with pronounced symptoms have received antitoxin treatment, apparently with beneficial results, and the period of detention in hospital thereby shortened. No case of Small-Pox has been notified, but contacts have been reported by Medical Officers of Health of other Authorities, and kept under observation.

Neither a primary vaccination nor a re-vaccination has been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

In Bournemouth Chicken-Pox is still a notifiable disease, although notification is imperfectly carried out. It is usual to visit the first case notified from a house to confirm the diagnosis.

There have been limited outbreaks of Measles, and a few of the patients admitted to hospital. Notification of this disease is not required, but when accommodation permits patients who are seriously ill are admitted, at the request of the medical attendant, to the Isolation Hospital. Unfortunately, late in the year a severe form of Measles was introduced into a convalescent home for children, several of whom were recovering from serious illness. Although the Medical Officer of the Home acted promptly and administered "convalescent serum," the results were disappointing. Several of the worst cases were received into hospital. One child with Pneumonia and Laryngitis required Tracheotomy, but recovered. In other instances death resulted from Pneumonia.

It is unusual for a practitioner to ask for the admission to hospital of a whooping-cough patient, although the disease is known to be so dangerous to young children. However, one case was admitted; a fragile baby, who made a satisfactory recovery. Pneumonia is notified in a haphazard fashion; it is not usual to admit patients with this disease into the Isolation Hospital. Psittacosis, Undulant Fever and other uncommon diseases have not been reported. In August, however, Food-poisoning broke out in an hotel, and was promptly notified by the doctor who was called in. It is of some interest to note that this condition which may have far-reaching consequences was made notifiable by the Bournemouth Corporation

Act, 1930. The hotel involved has an excellent reputation, the preparation and storage of food obviously receiving especial consideration. A number of the visitors were taken ill almost simultaneously, with the characteristic symptoms of Food-poisoning, but it appeared on primary investigation that no member of the staff was affected. On further enquiry it was found that a member of the kitchen staff had been slightly indisposed a day or two before the visitors became ill. It was not possible to identify the article of food responsible for the outbreak as no remnants were left for examination. Bacteriological investigations were carried out however, and an organism, the *Bacillus Aertryck*, which is commonly associated with food-poisoning, was isolated from the stools of the suspected employee and from certain of the patients. The enquiry carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Health suggested that the infection was introduced during the preparation of the food, but there was no indication of negligence.

Several of those affected were seriously ill, but no death occurred.

Influenza has not been present in epidemic form, but deaths have been attributed to the disease.

The laboratory facilities provided for practitioners appear to be adequate, but it is expected that they shall be used as an auxiliary to clinical diagnosis so that the patient may not be handicapped by delay.

Arrangements can always be made for the Medical Officer of Health to see a doubtful case, and to obtain appropriate treatment.

As regards the prevention of epidemic disease no general scheme, such as the utilisation of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever prior to immunisation for these diseases, has been employed.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1931.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Total Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	161	147	—
Diphtheria ...	76	70	3
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	3	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	5	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	9	6	—
Pneumonia ...	41	—	66
Erysipelas ...	24	4	—
Ophthalmia ...	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	8	2	6
Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	433	—	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1931.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED							
	At all Ages	At Ages Years						
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	76	1	11	38	16	7	1	2
Erysipelas	24	1	—	1	1	7	9	5
Scarlet Fever	161	1	28	94	22	15	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	41	1	7	6	5	5	8	—
Chicken Pox	433	13	110	288	14	7	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	—	1	1	—	1	2	3
Puerperal Fever	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	—	—	—	3	6	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	762	18	157	429	63	53	22	10

BOURNEMOUTH DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Total	Deaths per 1,000 population
1911	0	5	0	1	1	1	8	0.10
1912	0	3	3	2	1	1	10	0.12
1913	0	4	1	0	2	0	7	0.08
1914	0	13	0	0	1	0	14	0.16
1915	0	11	2	0	0	3	16	0.22
1916	0	7	0	0	1	2	10	0.14
1917	0	7	0	1	2	1	11	0.15
1918	0	2	1	0	7	1	11	0.14
1919	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0.04
1920	0	6	0	0	2	0	8	0.09
1921	0	1	1	1	4	0	6	0.06
1922	0	3	0	1	3	0	7	0.07
1923	0	1	2	0	2	0	5	0.05
1924	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	0.05
1925	0	9	0	0	0	1	10	0.11
1926	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0.03
1927	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	0.05
1928	0	3	1	1	3	1	9	0.09
1929	0	13	3	1	3	0	20	0.18
1930	0	5	1	0	1	0	7	0.06
1931	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.02

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.


Summary of notifications during the period from 28th December, 1930, to 2nd January, 1932, in the County Borough of Bournemouth.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS												Total notifications
	Primary notifications												
	0 to 1	1 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 25	25 35	35 45	45 55	55 65	& up-wards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary													
Males				3	4	5	13	23	11	10	3	72	79
Females					4	19	29	18	5	9	6	90	97
Non-Pulmonary													
Males	1		1	1	1		2	3				9	9
Females	1	1		2			1		1		2	8	8

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in Bournemouth during 1931.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2
5—10 „ ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	3	—	2	4	1	—	1	1
15—20 „ ...	4	7	3	1	2	2	—	—
20—25 „ ...	9	21	1	—	1	4	—	—
25—35 „ ...	19	37	2	2	8	6	—	—
35—45 „ ...	33	20	3	2	9	3	—	1
45—55 „ ...	18	11	—	1	8	5	—	1
55—65 „ ...	10	10	—	—	7	2	—	1
65 and upwards ...	5	8	—	2	4	8	—	1
Totals ...	102	114	15	15	40	31	5	7

This table includes 33 non-notified deaths. In 23 cases, however, notification was not required as the patients came to Bournemouth merely for sanatorium or institution treatment, and were classified as “visitors.” It also includes five cases which were notified after death.

 The non-notified deaths accordingly numbered 10, or 12.05 per cent. of the total of 83 deaths from Tuberculosis.

The first intimation received concerning these 10 cases was from the death returns, and the attention

of the private practitioner concerned was called to his omission in each case.

Location of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the patients of all ages who were notified :—

LOCATION.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Disease of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	2	1	3
Disease of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	3	1	4
Abdominal Disease	...	...	...	3	3	6
Disease of Glands	...	...	...	1	1	2
Disease of other parts	...	...	...	—	2	2
Totals	...	...	...	9	8	17

The incidence of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is low in Bournemouth. Having regard to the well-known relation which exists between this form of Tuberculosis and the milk supply, it is interesting to note that the milk sold in the town is of exceptionally good quality, Tubercle Bacilli being seldom found in the samples presented to the Bacteriologist.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

This is open on two afternoons each week, one session being available on Mondays for women and children, and another for men on Wednesdays. The number of attendances recorded for each patient is comparatively low as the medical practitioners of the town rightly regard the Tuberculosis Officer as one specially qualified to make a diagnosis or to indicate the appropriate form of treatment which can be carried out under their supervision or in an institution.

During the year 1931 the Dispensary was open on 100 afternoons. Three hundred and fifty-four patients attended, the average number of attendances per patient throughout the year being 1.56.

The total number of attendances of patients was 551 as follows :—

Adults, male	...	...	264
Adults, female	...	...	194
Children, male	...	...	48
Children, female	...	...	45
Total			<hr/> 551 <hr/>

SANATORIA AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

It is unfortunate that Bournemouth has no institution associated with the Health Department to which the Tuberculosis Officers can send patients at short notice. Consequently the Medical Officer of Health as Administrative Tuberculosis Officer frequently experiences difficulty in dealing with patients in the most suitable manner, as it is the custom for voluntary institutions to restrict their accommodation—quite justifiably—for certain types of patient. The problem is tending to become more difficult. During the year 1931, there was an increase in the number of patients admitted to institutions and a considerable addition to the number of “patient days,” and therefore, to the cost of maintenance. This extra demand for institutional treatment is due in some respect, but not wholly, to the extension of the Borough.

Patients who received treatment during 1931 :—

		No. of Patients.	No. of Patient Days
<i>Early, Intermediate and Observation Cases—</i>			
Adults.	Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	88	10208
	Royal National Hospital, Ventnor	6	615
Children.	Children's Sanatorium, Harpenden	1	40
<i>Advanced Cases—</i>			
Adults.	Firs Home, Bournemouth	21	3220
	Fairholme, St. Ives, Ringwood	2	452
	Nirvana, Parkstone ...	1	45
<i>Surgical Cases—</i>			
Adults.	Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth	9	512
Children.	Royal Victoria & West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth	5	178
Children.	Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton	5	722
Children.	Red Cross Hospital, Swanage	1	67
Adults.	Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate ...	3	190
Children.	Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate ...	1	44
Adults.	Cornelia Hospital, Poole ...	1	82
Totals		144	16375

The actual number of Bournemouth patients who received treatment in institutions during 1931 was 132.

Of these, 12 were "observation" cases in which a diagnosis of Tuberculosis was not established; 77 suffered from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in an early or intermediate stage; in 23 the disease was advanced, and in 20 the Tuberculosis was not pulmonary. Included in this total are five Ex-Service men whose Tuberculosis was attributed to military service.

The number of deaths that occurred from Tuberculosis of the Lungs during the year was 62. Based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population this gives a death rate of .58 per thousand.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Owing to the extension of the Borough it became necessary to establish another centre in the Kinson district. The premises used by the Dorset County Council ceased to be available, and at first difficulty was experienced in selecting a suitable building. Eventually a bungalow was found which is now used for the purpose of a Minor Ailments Clinic for Elementary School children, and for a Welfare Centre. The latter has become very popular, and is obviously of great value. In this district the social conditions are such that medical advice and practical assistance are urgently needed. Physical defects are common among the children attending the centre, and there is considerable scope for the Health Visitor and doctor.

The Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics established at "Avebury" are increasing in popularity, and are ably conducted by Dr. Grace Wood, who maintains a friendly liaison with the Ante-Natal Clinic at Boscombe Hospital, to which are referred patients who are considered to need operative or other special form of treatment.

The attendances at these combined clinics at "Avebury" are as follows :—

No. of Sessions.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances.
95	369	713

As might be expected, the Post-Natal Clinic is not so well attended as the Ante-Natal, and it is not easy to demonstrate to mothers what a useful purpose it serves.

In the same way the importance of dental treatment is not fully appreciated, although some expectant and nursing mothers have availed themselves of the services of the dentist, who has also treated a small number of children under five years of age referred from the Welfare Centres.

Midwives Act.

During the year 35 trained midwives notified their intention to practise in Bournemouth.

One hundred and eighty-two records were received concerning the sending for medical assistance by midwives. In 60 of these cases the doctors' fees were paid by the Health Authority, the whole of the fee being recovered in 10 instances, and a part of the fee in eight others.

During the year 1,324 births were registered in the County Borough. Of these, 209 were transferred by the Registrar General to other districts.

On the other hand, 67 which occurred elsewhere were considered to belong to Bournemouth. The net births being 1,182, giving a birth rate of 11.11.

The birth rate in Bournemouth for the past ten years has been as follows (calculated on the Registrar General's estimate of the population) :—

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
13.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	12.3	11.6	11.4	10.5	9.74	11.11

INFANT DEATHS.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Diphtheria & Croup	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous												
Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abdominal												
Tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Tuberculous												
Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not</i>												
<i>Tuberculosis</i>)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Convulsions	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	6
Diarrhoea	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Gastritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Congenital Malforma-												
<i>tions</i>	...	...	3	2	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	10
Premature Birth	...	...	24	1	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	26
Atrophy, Debility and												
Marasmus	...	...	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	4
Other Causes	...	...	3	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	—	9
TOTALS	...	...	34	6	1	3	44	16	7	4	3	74
Net Births			Legitimate				Net Deaths				Legitimate	
in the year			1083				in the year				65	
			Illegitimate								Illegitimate	
			99								9	

Infant Care Table I.

Births registered (including 67 transferred to Bournemouth from other districts, and excluding 209 transferred away from Bournemouth)	...	...	...	...	1182
Births that occurred actually in Bournemouth					1357
Births notified (95.5 per cent. of births in Bournemouth)	...	...	...	...	1297

There were also notified 56 still-births, of which 38 were notified by doctors, and 18 by midwives.

Infant Care Table II.

Visits by the Council's Health Visitors.

Mothers and Infants—

First visits	...	...	...	1204
Re-visits ...	...	...	...	4833
Re-visits to children over 1 year of age				4875

Expectant Mothers—

First visits	...	...	...	332
Re-visits ...	...	...	...	355
				<hr/> 11599 <hr/>

Infant Care Table III.

Work of the Nine Centres, Year 1931.

No. of Clinic Sessions held	Attendances			Number of Health Talks given.	Consultations by Doctors	Attendances at Consultations		
	Mothers	Babies	Other Children			Mothers	Babies	Other Children
437	22567	12326	12580	220	422	1872	4032	2220

HEALTH VISITING.

This work is performed by the Council's own officers, each of whom has a reasonably compact district. In normal years there appears to be no difficulty in the way of each Health Visitor undertaking an adequate number of visits to children between the ages of one and five years, as well as to those under 12 months.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The functions of the Local Authority under Part I. of this Act are so closely associated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and the School Medical Service that it was considered that the routine visits should be paid by the Health Visitors. The latter were at first presented with certain aspects of the work with which they were not familiar. In particular the frequent changes of address of foster-children and foster-parents have increased appreciably the number of records to be kept, but the difficulties are being overcome. The Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare supervise this work, and visit the houses when considered necessary.

Infant Care Table IV.

Comparison of Total Attendances.

YEAR.	ATTENDANCES.			TOTAL.
	Mothers.	Babies.	Other Children.	
1917	3516	1757	2357	7630
1918	3942	1882	2855	8679
1919	4990	2352	3049	10391
1920	7680	4630	3841	16151
1921	9114	5607	4428	19149
1922	8818	4913	4807	18538
1923	9680	5020	6226	20926
1924	12210	5935	7924	26069
1925	12265	6061	7146	25472
1926	13717	6680	8335	28732
1927	14892	7650	8952	31494
1928	15962	8213	8955	33130
1929	17817	8897	10730	37444
1930	20525	10323	11727	42575
1931	22567	12326	12580	47473

At each Welfare Centre and also at the Dental Clinic the Health Visitor or Nurse is assisted by several Voluntary Workers. The help given is of very great value, and enables work to be carried out which would not be possible without an appreciable increase in the permanent staff. The Public Health Department is greatly indebted to these ladies who have done so much towards the extension of the Health Services.

During the year 152 maternity patients and two ailing infants were admitted into Municipal beds in the General Hospital.

The following table gives the rate of infantile mortality in Bournemouth for the last 10 years, and the similar figures for the County Boroughs and great towns of England and Wales :—

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
56.6	59.8	44.9	52.7	57.6	52.0	55.0	46.5	46.2	62.6

The County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London :—

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
82.	72.	80.	79.	73.	71.	70.	79.	64.	71.

It will be noted that the Infant Mortality Rate, though not so low as for 1930, is still lower than that of England and Wales, or of County Boroughs and Great Towns (see Vital Statistics).

Very satisfactory, however, is the Maternal Mortality Rate of 1.6. Although five deaths associated with child-birth occurred in Bournemouth, three of these were non-residents, and took place in institutions.

No maternal death was attributable to sepsis. It appears that there is a high standard of midwifery in Bournemouth, but there are at least two other factors to be considered :—

- (1) The establishment of a Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic has certainly been of value.

- (2) An increasing number of women prefer to seek institutional accommodation for their confinement, and by arrangement with the Health Department are, when considered suitable, granted beds in Boscombe Hospital where the facilities are ample for every type of case.

Provision of Milk.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, milk was supplied free, or below cost, to 317 mothers and children during the year, the average daily number receiving milk in this way being 131. The expenditure during the year amounted to £838, as compared with £713 during 1929, and £859 during 1930.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year one notification was received in respect of this inflammation of the eyes. The disposal of the case and the results are shown in the table below :—

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosp.				
1	—	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Maternal deaths and cases of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia are usually investigated by Dr. Grace Wood, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Circular 1167 and Memorandum 156/M.C.W. have received careful consideration. Having regard to the low rate of Maternal Mortality normally prevailing in the County Borough, and to the recent extensions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, the Council decided that at present no further measures are needed to improve or develop the Maternity Services.

Maternal Mortality.

The following table shows the number of births and of deaths associated with child-birth in Bournemouth during the past 10 years :—

Year.	Births.	Maternal Deaths.		Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
		Sepsis.	Other Causes.		
1931	1182	—	2	2	1.69
1930	1082	1	1	2	1.84
1929	1031	3	1	4	3.87
1928	1108	3	2	5	4.51
1927	1076	1	2	3	2.78
1926	1110	—	4	4	3.60
1925	1156	—	5	5	4.32
1924	1112	—	1	1	.89
1923	1070	2	1	3	2.80
1922	1129	3	3	6	5.31

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held in the Out-patients' department of Boscombe Hospital, where beds are available for In-patients also.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following tables give statistics concerning the Municipal Clinic and the provision of bacteriological facilities for the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases in the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year ended 31st December, 1931.

Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from Syphilis	19	17	36
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	70	31	101
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	21	29	50
Soft Sore ...	—	—	—
			<hr/> 187 <hr/>

Number of patients discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Treatment for Syphilis	6	3	9
Treatment for Gonorrhoea	39	15	54
			<hr/> 63 <hr/>

Number of patients who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis ...	16	7	23
Gonorrhoea ...	31	9	40
			<hr/> 63 <hr/>

Total attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of all persons who were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from Syphilis	880	647	1527
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	1075	520	1595
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	90	129	219
Soft Sore ...	—	—	—
			<hr/> 3341 <hr/>

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from Syphilis	38	21	59
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	138	208	346
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	—	—	—
			<hr/> 405 <hr/>

Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitute ... ..	...	...	81
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitute used in Treatment Centre	...	...	657

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Number of specimens which were examined :—

For persons attending at the Treatment Centre :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	2
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	1301

From persons attended by private medical practitioners :—

For detection of Gonococci	6
----------------------------	-----	-----	---

Number of specimens which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory for Wassermann Reaction :—

From persons attending at the Treatment Centre ... ..	...	...	390
From persons attended by private medical practitioners	...	...	236

Salvarsan approved substitutes supplied to medical practitioners :—

Doses	139
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC ANALYST

For the Year ended 31st December, 1931.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,
BOURNEMOUTH.

Mr. Mayor. Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my pleasing duty to submit for your consideration my Report on the Samples of Food and Drugs sent to me for analysis during the past year.

The total number of Samples was 500, of which 400 were official, taken under the provisions of the Act, and 100 were unofficial Samples bought informally by your Inspectors or their Agents.

The number of adulterated Samples was 19, or 3.8 per cent., this being a distinct decrease upon last year, when the proportion was 4.4 per cent. The average proportion of adulterated Samples during the previous five years was 4.56 per cent.

The poor or doubtful Samples numbered 42, or 8.4 per cent. Last year there were 10.2 per cent. and the average for the last five years was 9.32 per cent.

Table I. Showing comparison with previous ten years :

TABLE I.

Year.		Adulterated.	Poor or Doubtful.
1921	official	3.06 per cent	9.18 per cent.
"	unofficial	9.43 "	4.71 "
"	total	4.75 "	8.00 "
1922	official	7.33 "	12.00 "
"	unofficial	18.00 "	9.00 "
"	total	10.00 "	11.25 "
1923	official	6.80 "	12.58 "
"	unofficial	3.77 "	11.32 "
"	total	6.00 "	12.25 "
1924	official	5.94 "	11.88 "
"	unofficial	5.26 "	3.51 "
"	total	5.75 "	9.50 "
1925	official	6.88 "	8.52 "
"	unofficial	12.00 "	7.00 "
"	total	8.14 "	8.14 "
1926	official	9.62 "	10.86 "
"	unofficial	4.68 "	7.81 "
"	total	8.22 "	10.00 "
1927	official	2.66 "	9.33 "
"	unofficial	2.40 "	4.80 "
"	total	2.60 "	8.20 "
1928	official	4.55 "	11.14 "
"	unofficial	2.85 "	12.38 "
"	total	4.20 "	11.40 "
1929	official	3.50 "	6.50 "
"	unofficial	3.00 "	8.00 "
"	total	3.40 "	6.80 "
1930	official	4.00 "	11.75 "
"	unofficial	6.00 "	4.00 "
"	total	4.40 "	10.20 "
1931	official	4.25 "	8.50 "
"	unofficial	2.00 "	8.00 "
"	total	3.80 "	8.40 "

Tables II. and IV. and III. and V. show in detail the results obtained with the official and unofficial samples respectively.

TABLE II

Summary of Annual Report, 1931. Four hundred official samples :—

Nature of Sample.		Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Coloured	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	...	200	158	26	—	—	16	8.0
Separated Milk	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Homogenised Milk	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	...	10	8	2	—	—	—	—
Butter	...	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	...	9	8	1	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meats...	...	18	18	—	—	1	—	—
Sausages	...	33	33	—	—	8	—	—
Lard	...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	...	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes ..	...	10	10	—	3*	—	—	—
Rice	...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	...	9	8	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar...	...	18	18	—	—	3	—	—
Jam...	...	13	9	3	—	3	1	7.7
Beer	...	18	17	1	—	15	—	—

*Not prohibited.

TABLE III.

Summary of Annual Report, 1931. One hundred unofficial samples :—

Nature of Sample	Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Coloured	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Condensed Milk ...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Cream ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Honey ...	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Eggs ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liquid Eggs ...	6	6	—	—	2	—	—
Lemon Curds ...	4	4	—	2*	—	—	—
Lemon Squash ...	3	3	—	—	1	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial ...	3	3	—	—	2	—	—
Cocoa ...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Salt ...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Mixed Sweets ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins ...	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Currants ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon & Shrimp Paste	1	—	—	—	1	1	100.0
Turkey & Tongue Paste...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken & Ham Paste ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese & Tomafo Paste...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Stew ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bovril ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Oxo Cubes ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Peas ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ...	7	3	3	—	—	1	14.3
Friars' Balsam ...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerin ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ...	2	2	—	1*	—	—	—

*Not prohibited.

TABLE IV.

Adulterated Official Samples :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations
26	Apricot Jam ...	3.4 per cent. added Starch.	
33	Milk ...	5.85 per cent. added water.	
34	„ ...	1.4 per cent. „	
49	„ ...	40.0 per cent. deficient in Cream.	
50	„ ...	4.7 per cent. added water.	
51	„ ...	1.9 per cent. „	
102	„ ...	1.8 per cent. „	
130	„ ...	6.6 per cent. deficient in Cream.	
148	„ ...	4.3 per cent. „	„
150	„ ...	9.6 per cent. „	„
152	„ ...	3.0 per cent. „	„
153	„ ...	46.3 per cent. „	„
155	„ ...	2.6 per cent. „	„
156	„ ...	16.6 per cent. „	„
228	„ ...	1.6 per cent. „	„
252	„ ...	1.0 per cent. added water.	
343	„ ...	6.0 per cent. deficient in Cream.	

TABLE V.

Adulterated Unofficial Samples :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
35	Camphorated Oil.	9.6 per cent. deficient in Camphor.	
51	Salmon & Shrimp Paste ...	Contained Benzoic Acid.	

MILK.

Excluding the 16 adulterated samples the remaining 184 have yielded the following average proportions of Fat and Non-Fatty Solids :—

	Number of Samples.	Fat per per cent.	Solids-not-Fat per cent.
1st quarter	43	3.66	8.87
2nd „	44	3.40	8.78
3rd „	46	3.72	8.87
4th „	51	3.83	8.98
<hr/>			
Whole 12 months	184	3.65	8.87
<hr/>			

The average proportion of fat was slightly in excess of that found in 1930.

CREAM.

Average Fat in 10 samples	...	...	58.75 per cent.
Fat in one sample of Tinned Cream	...	...	20.85 per cent.

These results again show how glaring is the fraud perpetrated when so-called 'Tinned or Sterilised Cream' is sold without any declaration indicating its inferiority to ordinary Cream.

PRESERVATIVES.

The number of samples found to contain preservative was 40, the preservative in nearly every case being Sulphurous Acid or Sulphite of Sodium and the quantity well below the maximum allowable. Two samples of Liquid Egg contained traces of Boric Acid, but the quantity was so extremely small that I did not feel justified in reporting them as "adulterated." It will be noted that Milk, Cream, Butter, Margarine, Lard, Sponge Cakes and Mincemeat in no case contained preservative.

DRUGS.

During the year 22 informal Samples of Drugs were taken, viz., seven of Camphorated Oil, three Castor Oil, six Glycerine, and six of Friars' Balsam. One sample of Camphorated Oil was deficient in Camphor to the extent of 9.6 per cent., whilst two others were slightly deficient. The deficiency of Camphor would show a substantial profit to the maker and should not be tolerated as there is no difficulty in maintaining this article at its proper strength. One sample of Friars' Balsam was open to grave suspicion, the proportions both of "Extractive" and of Spirit being below the normal. Both of these preparations merit further attention not only for protection of the public, but also because these comparatively small deficiencies enable unscrupulous or careless manufacturers to under-sell their more honest and careful competitors.

JAM.

In the Autumn of 1930 a Committee of the Society of Public Analysts in conjunction with the Food Manufacturers' Federation issued standards for Jams and Jellies with a view to the protection of both consumers and manufacturers against the very low grade jams which were being sold by some makers. These "Standards" related to what were described as "First Quality Jams," both "Single Fruit" and "Mixed Jams," and also for "Second Quality Jams," both single and mixed; the Standards adopted were (a) a minimum percentage of soluble solids and (b) a minimum fruit content for each variety of Jam, as follows :—

- (1) All jams of both First Quality and Second Quality shall contain at least $68\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of total soluble solids.
- (2) In making "First Quality" Jams, single fruit, a minimum percentage of fruit must be used varying from 30 per cent. in the case of Black Currant Jam to 45 per cent. in Rhubarb and Cherry. The relative proportions of fruits in Mixed Jams are also specified.
- (3) Single fruit Jams of "Second Quality" shall contain not less than 20 per cent. of the named fruit, and the relative proportions in "Mixed Jams" are specified.

All Jams (or Jellies) conforming to the standards for First Quality shall bear the description on the label "Full Fruit Standard" followed by the words "This jam is guaranteed to conform to the agreed full-fruit standard of the Food Manufacturers' Federation," as shown in the example below.

Example :—

Full Fruit Standard.

This jam is guaranteed to conform to the agreed full fruit standard of the Food Manufacturers' Federation.

On the label of a mixed jam, where the proportions of fruit are not equal, the name of the fruit forming the larger content shall appear first, as in the order set forth.

Fruit Juice and Pectin.

In the case of jams conforming to the standards for First Quality no declaration of added fruit juice and/or pectin shall be required.

Any jam (or jelly) not conforming to the standards for first quality shall be described on the label by the name of the fruit or fruits, accompanied by the words, "with other fruit juice" in letters of size equal to that of the name of the fruit or fruits as shown in the examples below :—

Example (1). Strawberry with other Fruit Juice.

Example (2). Gooseberry and Strawberry with other Fruit Juice.

Except that where a jam, e.g., mixed jam, contains no added fruit juice or pectin the words "With other Fruit Juice" may be omitted.

On the label of a Mixed Jam of Second Quality, where the proportions of fruit are not equal, the name of the fruit forming the larger content shall appear first, as in the case of Mixed Jam of First Quality.

The label on a jam of Second Quality shall also bear the following description: "Lower Fruit Standard. This jam is guaranteed to conform to the agreed lower fruit standard of the Food Manufacturers' Federation."

The publication of such Standards has certain advantages on account of the difficulty always presented by articles of this character, some makers of which appear to aim at producing the lowest possible quality that a long-suffering public is content to purchase and which are not readily brought within the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act ; the public will now be able to depend on a certain standard of fruit content provided that the appropriate label appears on the container.

There are, however, somewhat serious disadvantages, the chief of which are (a) the standard fruit content of "First Quality" Jams is too low, comparing very unfavourably with the household formula of 1 lb. of fruit to 1 lb. or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar, hence the description "First Quality, Full Fruit Standard," is somewhat misleading, (b) there is nothing to prevent the use of preserved fruit pulp, and (c) the adoption of such a low "standard" for First Quality or Full Fruit Jam is likely to result in bringing down the better qualities to that level.

In conclusion, I would express the view that the working of the Act in Bournemouth has shown very satisfactory results, it is very seldom that anything like gross adulteration has been practised although there is room for continued vigilance to prevent the sale of articles which may be described as on the border-line.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

R. A. CRIPPS.



County Borough of Bournemouth.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer.

YEAR 1931.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to present my report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of school children during the year 1931.

It will be noticed that an increased amount of work has been done in certain directions. This is attributable to several factors :—

- (a) The extension of the County Borough by the addition of the Parishes of Kinson and Holdenhurst has resulted in the inclusion of five schools with six departments having 1,302 scholars on the register.
- (b) The clinics established at "Avebury" are becoming popular on account of the central situation and other facilities.
- (c) The co-ordination of the Medical and Nursing Services is more definite than formerly.
- (d) The town has fared well as regards infectious diseases, so that more time has been available for other branches of the work.

I trust that the results will be found satisfactory, and at the same time wish to express to the Committee and the Director of Education my thanks, and those of the staff, for the consideration that has been given to many matters requiring attention.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H GORDON SMITH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE STAFF
on 31st December, 1931.

School Medical Officer :

H. GORDON SMITH, M.D. (State Medicine), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
I.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

CHARLES F. PEDLEY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

GRACE H. WOOD, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

A. R. N. MACGILLYCUDDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anaesthetist to the above :

E. W. D. HARDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon :

E. SAMSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., F.C.S.

Radiologist :

D. D. MALPAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Nurses :

A. BEECH,
M. E. BIRD,
A. M. BLAKEMORE,
A. M. CRISP,
S. DAKIN,
M. HARWIN,
F. E. A. RICHARDSON,
C. WEBSTER.

Clerk :

J. W. DEAN.

With the exception of Miss Blakemore and Mrs. Webster, all of the above are part-time officers of the School Medical Service.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

Area of Borough (in acres) ...	...	11,270
Population (Reg. Gen. Estimate) ...	...	109,100
Number of Elementary Schools ...	...	27
Number of Departments ...	...	46
Average Attendance at Elementary Schools		8,380
Average number on the School Registers		9,380

Medical Inspection and Treatment of the Elementary School Children, 1931.

CO-ORDINATION.

The various sections of the Health Services are closely associated, and co-ordination is more effective than it used to be.

There have been no recent changes among the Medical Officers or School Nurses, and each of the latter is now intimate with her district.

At the time of the extension of the Borough it became necessary to modify the areas of some of the nurses to allow for the inclusion of Holdenhurst. For the Parish of Kinson a new appointment was made according to the usual policy of arranging for a nurse to carry out combined duties. Miss Beech was selected, therefore, as a Health Visitor, Tuberculosis and School Nurse.

REPAIRS, DECORATIONS, ETC., IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

As in previous years, numerous improvements have been carried out, and the hygienic condition of the schools can be described generally as satisfactory.

Some of the older buildings render heating, lighting and ventilation a difficult problem, and the teachers deserve credit for using the premises to the best advantage.

In Kinson the accommodation is insufficient, but this defect will be remedied in the near future when the schools in course of erection have been completed.

The Director of Education has supplied certain details. The following works have been, or were, in progress of being carried out :—

Holdenhurst Council School.

External colouring and painting.

Malmesbury Park Council School.

Painting of external wood and iron work.

East Howe Council School.

Painting and other external work.

Kinson Council School.

Internal re-decorations and minor repairs.

Pokesdown Council School.

External painting and inside decoration of three rooms.

All Council Schools.

Limewashing of sanitary conveniences.

Boscombe St. John's School.

Internal re-decorations.

St. Clement's School.

Internal re-decorations.

Boscombe Holy Cross School.

Certain internal re-decorations.

St. Luke's Infants' School.

Outside painting.

Talbot Village C. of E. School.

Woodwork varnished throughout.

St. Clement's Mixed School.

New window in N.E. room.

St. Andrew's Girls' School.

Tar paving and tar painting of playground. Outside painting.

St. Andrew's Infants' School.

Outside painting.

St. Walburga's R.C. School.

Outside painting.

Certain Non-Council Schools.

Limewashing of conveniences.

FINDINGS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A large number of children needing treatment has been recorded—19.7 per cent. among all these examined as compared with 17.2 per cent. for the previous year. The increase is probably apparent, dependent on a personal factor of the examining doctor, and does not indicate a greater number of defects. It is often a debatable point whether a condition such as enlarged tonsils shall be recommended for early operation or kept under observation. The high percentage—20.3—of entrants needing treatment does suggest however that the children aged 3-5 need greater attention. Comparatively few of this age go to school, and at an Infant Welfare Centre there is not the same consideration given to them as there is to their younger brothers and sisters. A few of them have been referred to the Dentist from the Welfare Centres, but there are other forms of treatment needed that are not readily available until the child enters school.

Among the leavers the percentage of children needing treatment has fallen to 15.7 per cent. This figure does not include uncleanliness and dental diseases, and is therefore an appreciable one. It is probable that by adopting an intensive system of following up, the number of defects needing treatment would be considerably reduced, but this is not feasible unless additions are made to the staff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Except during the earlier months of the year, the schools have been little affected by infectious diseases. The teachers and Attendance Officers continue to render valuable assistance by notifying the various cases with which they become acquainted.

Certificates of Epidemic Illness issued for the Year 1931.

Boscombe St. John's Infants' School.	Chicken-pox.
	Week ending 13th February.
Pokedown Council Infants' School.	Influenza.
	Week ending 20th February.
Boscombe St. John's Infants' School.	Influenza.
	Week ending 20th February.
Boscombe St. John's Infants' School.	Chicken-pox.
	Week ending 27th February.
St. Luke's Infants' School.	Whooping Cough and Influenza.
	Week ending 6th March.
St. Luke's Infants' School.	Whooping Cough and Influenza.
	Week ending 13th March.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Parents are encouraged to obtain advice and treatment for their children from their own medical attendant, but many are unable to do so, and avail themselves of the clinics provided by the Education Authority. The three Minor Ailments Clinics have been increased to four during the year as a separate one was needed for Kinson. There an Infant Welfare Session is held every week in the same building. Another Minor Ailments Clinic will shortly be opened in connection with Charminster Council School. At present, many children drawn from the surrounding district of the school are compelled to attend the Winton Minor Ailments Clinic, which is not very accessible.

These clinics continue to serve a very useful purpose, dealing as they do with a number of complaints, many of which would not be treated by a doctor if the centres were not available. Needless to say, some of these minor ailments if neglected would develop into major conditions.

The Ophthalmic Clinic at "Avebury" is well attended, and no difficulty is experienced in persuading parents who live in the more distant parts of the County Borough to send their children for examination and treatment.

The Dental Clinic is steadily increasing in popularity, and the Dentist has been constantly occupied dealing with the children found to need treatment as the result of his own examination, and also with those referred from Routine Medical Inspection and the Minor Ailments Clinics.

A satisfactory dental scheme depends considerably upon the education of children and their parents. Many teeth are now extracted which would have been saved if the invitation given previously for a filling had been accepted. Moreover it is a frequent occurrence for a child, whose parents have ignored an offer of treatment, to arrive at the clinic with severe toothache and expect immediate relief. Sympathetic consideration is always given to these sufferers. Normally; one session every week is devoted to extractions, and one of the Medical Officers attends to give anaesthetics. When an emergency case appears, every effort is made to provide an anaesthetist at once, so that the child may not experience prolonged pain.

For the purpose of comparison a few dental statistics are given for the years 1930 and 1931 :—

Number of children.			1930	1931
(a)	Inspected by the dentist	... ..	6152	7614
(b)	Found to require treatment	... ..	5136	6323
(c)	Actually treated	... ..	1367	1520
(d)	Number of attendances made by children		1896	2826
(e)	Number of fillings	... ..	1860	2825
(f)	Number of extractions	... ..	2289	3517
(g)	Number of administrations of general anaesthetics	... ..	959	1237

The dentist hopes, by a system of education, to bring home to children and parents the importance of the care of the teeth, but this is a campaign associated with many difficulties.

Institutions are available for the various defects as follows :—

1— <i>Minor Ailments.</i>	<i>Shelbourne Road, Malmesbury Park.</i>	
	Monday afternoon at 2.0.	Municipal Clinic.
	Wednesday afternoon at 2.0.	
	Thursday morning at 9.30.	
	<i>Somerley Road, Winton.</i>	
	Monday afternoon at 2.0.	Municipal Clinic.
	Wednesday morning at 9.30.	
	Friday afternoon at 2.0.	
	<i>Hannington Road, Pokesdown.</i>	
	Monday afternoon at 2.0.	Municipal Clinic.
	Wednesday morning at 9.30.	
	Friday afternoon at 2.0.	
	<i>Caroline Road, Kinson.</i>	
	Monday morning at 9.30.	Municipal Clinic.
	Wednesday afternoon at 2.0.	
	Friday afternoon at 2.0.	

- 2—*Dental.* “ *Avebury,*” 10, *Madeira Road.*
 Tuesday morning at 9.0 (Gas)
 Tuesday afternoon at 2.0 (Filling) Municipal
 Wednesday morning at 9.0 (Filling) Clinic.
 Thursday morning at 9.0 (Filling).
 Friday morning at 9.0 (Filling).
-
- 3—*Ophthalmic.* “ *Avebury,*” 10, *Madeira Road.*
 Monday morning at 9.0. Municipal
 Clinic.
-
- 4—*Tuberculosis* *Tuberculosis Dispensary, St. Stephen's Road.*
 Monday afternoon at 1.45. Municipal
 Clinic.
-
- 5—*Tonsils and* *Boscombe Hospital, Ashley Road, Boscombe.*
Adenoids, Friday afternoon. Municipal Clinic.
-
- 6—*Orthopaedic.* *Boscombe Hospital, Ashley Road, Boscombe.*
 Tuesday afternoon at 3.0.
 Friday afternoon at 3.0.
-

At each of the Minor Ailment Clinics, a doctor is in attendance for the morning sessions, a nurse only in the afternoon.

FOLLOWING UP.

Parents are usually willing to act on the advice given to them, but a visit by the School Nurse tends to accelerate their efforts. A certain amount of indifference is displayed towards dental treatment, and it is apparent that the nurses will need to visit more frequently the homes of children with dental defects. Homes are visited for various reasons. In the case of infectious conditions it is usual to visit the home of the child as well as the school attended in respect of notifiable diseases, and whenever possible for non-notifiable. The information obtained may be very helpful. The parents of unclean children will often adopt measures after a nurse has called which would not be initiated if a note were sent from school. Again, a child before going to hospital for an operation for tonsils and adenoids is either visited by the nurse or is asked to attend a Minor Ailments Clinic, so that it may be examined as to its general fitness for an operation and its freedom from infectious disease. The child is also visited when it returns from hospital,

and arrangements made subsequently for breathing exercises, a matter of considerable importance. Home visits are made for many other reasons, but the above conditions account for most.

The number of visits by the School Nurses during the year is indicated as follows :—

Ear, Nose and Throat	...	592
Eyes	... ..	274
Dental	... ..	262
Infection	... ..	660
Uncleanliness	... ..	342
Mental Deficiency	... ..	29
Miscellaneous	... ..	659
Attempted	... ..	117
Total	...	2935

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION, SCHOOL CAMPS, ETC.

Arrangements have again been made through the Mayor's Holiday Fund for selected children to go to holiday camps during the summer months.

Forty boys went to Swanage, and a similar number of girls to Corfe, for a fortnight. The children were weighed and measured before and after the holiday, and appeared to derive considerable benefit. In some cases an increase of weight amounting to four or five pounds was recorded. These holiday camps are of great value, and it would be easy to find many more children who for medical reasons are in need of a change of environment.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

During the year 1931, 275 certificates were granted as follows :—

Newsboys	... ..	190
Errand Boys	... ..	53
Bread Delivery	... ..	18
Newsgirls	... ..	12
Errand Girls	... ..	1
Gardener's Assistant	... ..	1
		275

Twenty-one girls were examined with regard to their physical fitness for dancing. One was disqualified owing to her cardiac condition.

Physical Training.

There is no organiser of physical training in the schools, and the teachers work according to the Syllabus.

Arrangements are made, however, for the children to attend the Swimming Baths and to receive instruction from a competent teacher.

The attendances made from the Elementary Schools were :—

Boys	...	...	...	5,200
Girls	...	...	...	3,940

From the Bournemouth School for Girls 1,732 attendances were recorded.

Provision of Meals, etc.

Sixty-five mid-day meals have been granted by the Children Care Committee to four children. A similar number received 190 pints of milk.

At the Minor Ailments Clinics 76 children, after examination by the Medical Officer, were given 146 lbs. of Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

147 pairs of boots have been issued by the Children Care Committee and 100 pairs by the British Legion Relief Fund at the recommendation of the former Committee.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are two of these provided by the Local Authority, the Bournemouth School for Girls and Bournemouth School (for boys). Each of these is visited once a term, the girls being examined by Dr. Grace Wood.

The arrangements are such that each pupil is examined as soon as possible after admission and subsequently at least once a year.

The parents are advised as to the defects found but it is not the custom for nurses to visit the homes. Scholarship children only are allowed to avail themselves of the treatment provided for Elementary School Children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS,

Year ended 31st December, 1931.

TABLE I.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants ...	...	...	...	...	689
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	791
Leavers ...	...	...	...	...	801
Total				...	<u>2,281</u>

Number of other Routine Inspections.	—
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,966
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	<u>627</u>
Total			...	<u>2,593</u>

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

Defect or Disease.			Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
			No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
			Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment
Malnutrition	...		32	43	80	1
Uncleanliness :			—	—	—	—
(See Table IV. Gr. V.)						
Skin	Ringworm :					
	Scalp ...	1	—	8	—	—
	Body ...	—	1	6	—	—
	Scabies ...	5	—	16	—	—
	Impetigo ...	13	—	118	—	—
Eye	Other Diseases (Non- Tuberculous) ...	23	4	119	—	—
	Blepharitis ...	10	2	17	—	—
	Conjunctivitis ...	2	—	15	—	—
	Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	1	—	—
	Defective Vision (ex- cluding Squint) ...	150	14	211	—	—
	Squint ...	11	6	12	—	—
	Other conditions ...	5	—	18	1	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	8	—	13	1	—
	Otitis Media ...	14	—	40	—	—
	Other Ear Diseases	2	3	16	—	—
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only ...	34	245	34	1	—
	Adenoids only ...	3	11	5	1	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	118	85	297	6	—
	Other conditions ...	5	3	26	4	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- Tuberculous) ...			—	7	3	2
Defective Speech ...			6	8	4	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases (See Table IV., Group IV.) ...			588	5	272	—

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :					
	Organic ...	...	—	20	—	9
	Functional ...	...	—	32	—	7
	Anaemia ...	...	5	10	10	—
Lungs	Bronchitis ...		1	3	—	—
	Other Non-Tubercu- lous Diseases ...		4	16	29	6
	Pulmonary :					
	Definite ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Suspected ...	...	—	5	—	—
Tubercu- losis	Non-Pulmonary :					
	Glands ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Spine ...	...	1	—	—	—
	Hip ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones & Joints		—	—	—	—
	Skin ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other forms ...		—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy ...		—	—	—	—
	Chorea ...	...	1	—	1	1
	Other conditions ...	...	1	3	6	—
Defor- mities	Rickets ...		—	32	—	—
	Spinal Curvature ...	...	—	—	1	1
	Other forms ...	...	2	12	17	1
Other Defects and Diseases ...			35	28	285	4

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to re-require treatment.	
Code Groups :			
Entrants	689	140	20.3 per cent.
Intermediates	791	184	23.3 "
Leavers	801	126	15.7 "
Total (code groups)	2281	450	19.7 per cent.
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

				Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling, or Heart Disease				1	1	2
Blind (including partially blind)	(i.) Suitable for training in a School for the totally Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind ...	1	2	3	
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—	
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution...	1	—	1	
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School for the partially Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind ...	—	—	—	
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—	
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	
	Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	1	2	3
			At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
At other Institutions ...			—	—	—	
At no School or Institution ...			—	—	—	
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.		At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	—	—	—	
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—	
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	
Mentally Defective.		Feeble-minded.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	5	—	5
			At Public Elementary Schools ...	11	4	15
	At other Institutions ...		—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ...		2	—	2	
	Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority <i>during the year.</i>		2	—	2	

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Schools for Epileptics ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	At Public Elementary Schools ...	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1
	Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	5	—	5
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective (<i>continued</i>)	Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	4	8	12
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Abdominal tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	2	2	4
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of bones & joints (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	1	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	6	5	11
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.)	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective (<i>continued</i>)	Delicate Children, <i>i.e.</i> , all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	2	1	3
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	96	80	176
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	1	—	1
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	1	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	2	3
	Children with heart disease, <i>i.e.</i> , children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1931

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect.				Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
				Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—						
Ringworm—Scalp	...	...		8	—	8
Ringworm—Body	...	...		8	—	8
Scabies	...	...		16	—	16
Impetigo	...	...		144	—	144
Other Skin Diseases	...	...		188	—	188
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—						
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	...			77	—	77
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	...	...		80	—	80
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.)						
	...	...	...	486	—	486
Total	...			1007	—	1007

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	271	27	—	298
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	2	—	—	2
Total	273	27	—	300

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	193
(b) Otherwise	...	...	27

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	192
(b) Otherwise	...	...	27

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
190	37	227	—	227

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—

		Aged :		
Routine Age Groups.	{	5.....	447	} Total 7614
		6.....	711	
		7.....	839	
		8.....	865	
		9.....	1007	
		10.....	1036	
		11.....	1100	
		12.....	720	
		13.....	561	
		14.....	328	
Specials	323
Grand Total				7937

(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	6323
(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	1521

(2) Half-Days devoted to	Inspection	...	51	} Total	260
	Treatment	...	210		
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	2826
(4) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	...	2010	} Total	2825
	Temporary Teeth	...	815		
(5) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	710	} Total	3517
	Temporary Teeth	...	2807		
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	1237
(7) Other operations	...	...	...	...	—

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	5
(ii) Total number of examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	25,630
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean	...	...	...	582
(iv) Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	42
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Boys ...	...	...	...	418
Girls ...	...	...	...	314
Total ...				732

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1931.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.	
				Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	9	—
Uncleanliness	...	...	...	—	—
Skin	Ringworm :				
	Scalp	...	...	—	—
	Body	...	...	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	—	—
Eye	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)			4	—
	Blepharitis	...	...	1	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	—
	Keratitis	...	...	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	37	—
	Squint	...	...	—	—
	Other conditions	...	...	1	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	...	...	2	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	—	—
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	—	2
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only			5	48
	Adenoids only			—	5
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids			5	6
	Other conditions			1	2

TABLE II—Continued.

Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				—	—
Defective Speech				—	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases				74	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic ... ..	...	...	—	5
	Functional ... ..	...	...	—	12
	Anaemia ... ..	...	...	7	—
Lungs	{ Bronchitis			—	—
	{ Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			—	—
Tuber- culosis	{ Pulmonary :				
	Definite			—	—
	Suspected			—	—
	{ Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands			—	—
	Spine			—	—
	Hip			—	—
	Other Bones and Joints			—	—
	Skin			—	—
	Other forms			—	—
Nervous System	{ Epilepsy			—	—
	{ Chorea			—	—
	{ Other conditions			1	—
Deformities	{ Rickets			—	5
	{ Spinal Curvature			—	—
	{ Other forms			1	—
Other Defects and Diseases				8	1

B. Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases).

	Number of children.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
Code Groups.	732	78	10.7 per cent.